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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the attached communication of 15 June 1994, which he has received from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Annex

Letter dated 15 June 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

United Nations Security Council resolution 699 (1991), approved on 17 June 1991, requests, inter alia, the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council progress reports on the implementation of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991). Such reports are to be submitted every six months after the adoption of resolution 699 (1991). The next report is therefore due on 17 June 1994.

Please find attached an outline of the activities carried out by the IAEA during the past six months under the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless, which you might find useful for the preparation of your report.

(Signed) Hans BLIX

Appendix

Sixth semi-annual report (covering the period 18 December 1993-17 June 1994) on the implementation by the IAEA of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of items listed in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

INTRODUCTION

By resolution 699 of 17 June 1991, the Security Council approved the plan submitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), through the Secretary-General, for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of all items listed in paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). Resolution 699 also called for the Secretary-General to submit every six months a progress report on the implementation of the plan.

The first five reports were circulated by the Secretary-General to the members of the Security Council in Document S/23295, dated 17 December 1991; S/24110, dated 17 June 1992; S/24988, dated 17 December 1992; S/25983, dated 21 June 1993; and S/26897, dated 20 December 1993.

This is the sixth semi-annual report on the implementation by the IAEA of the plan for destruction, removal or rendering harmless covering the period from 18 December 1993 to 17 June 1994. During this period, the IAEA, with the assistance

and cooperation of the Special Commission of the United Nations, conducted two on-site inspections in Iraq (IAEA-23 and IAEA-24), detailed reports of which have been distributed to the Security Council.[1]

PRESENT STATUS

As of 17 June 1994, the IAEA has carried out twenty-four missions in Iraq. The major activities related to destruction, removal and rendering harmless of proscribed items involved equipment, materials (nuclear and non-nuclear), components, instrumentation, dedicated buildings, plants and their auxiliaries, directly connected with Iraq's past activities in the field of uranium isotopic enrichment, plutonium separation and nuclear weapons design and development.

The IAEA and the Special Commission continued the high-level technical discussions with Iraq with a view to facilitating the full implementation of the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification in Iraq. Since the last report, meetings have been held in Baghdad (in February and April), New York (in March and May) and Vienna (in May).

In the course of the high-level technical talks, the Iraqi Government continued to press for the submission of reports by the IAEA and the Special Commission

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[1] **Documents S/1994/355, dated 25 March 1994, and S/1994/650, dated 1 June 1994.**

which would permit the Security Council to consider the lifting of the oil embargo, in accordance with paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

In the present phase of work, most of the activities carried out in Iraq by the IAEA under the relevant Security Council resolutions relate to the establishment of procedures for the full implementation of the ongoing monitoring and verification plan approved in Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

Direct-Use Material

Irradiated Fuel

The second and final consignment of irradiated enriched uranium fuel was successfully packaged and shipped from Iraq at the conclusion of IAEA-23. The remaining irradiated fuel, which had been stored at Location B and at the IRT-5000 reactor site, was cleaned and transferred to four shielded transport flasks. The flasks were then tested, sealed and loaded into containers and transported, by road, to Habbaniya Airport on 11 February 1994. IAEA radiation protection staff were in attendance throughout the exercise and an ICAO/IATA Dangerous Cargo Inspector was present to review the documentation and inspect the loaded flasks and ancillary equipment which were loaded onto an Antonov 124 on 12 March and flown to Ekaterinburg the same day.

This shipment completed the task of removing all of the direct weapons-usable nuclear material from Iraq. In accordance with the contract with Minatom, for the removal and disposition of the fuel, the irradiated fuel will be chemically treated to separate the enriched uranium from the radioactive wastes and plutonium. The radioactive waste and plutonium will be embedded in a glass matrix and permanently stored at a Russian repository, while the recovered enriched uranium will be isotopically diluted to less than 20% enrichment and kept at the disposal of the IAEA.

Other Nuclear Material

Nuclear source material is not included in the items to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless under UN Security Council resolution 687 (1991). However, complete knowledge of uranium stocks is essential for a meaningful implementation of the IAEA ongoing monitoring and verification.

The process of gathering and consolidating, in a single location, all nuclear source material (such as uranium concentrates and other uranium compounds) existing in Iraq has continued during the last two inspections. As regards further verification of Iraqi declarations concerning such material, the IAEA is in contact with the Brazilian authorities to verify the amount of uranium oxide of Brazilian origin shipped to Iraq in the early eighties.

Installations, Equipment and Other Materials Relevant to Enriched Uranium Production and to Weaponization Activities

As indicated in the previous report, the Iraqi authorities have submitted an updated list of material, equipment and other items in Iraq identified in Annex 3 of the Agency's plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of part C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). Verification of the correctness and assessment of the completeness of the list, begun in the course of the eighteenth inspection, is continuing. A description of the verification activities carried out during IAEA-23 and IAEA-24 is set out in the detailed reports of these two missions. None of the newly-included items which have been verified have fallen in the category of proscribed items that are required to be destroyed, removed or rendered harmless under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Items identified in IAEA document INFCIRC/209/Rev. 1 and its annex are incorporated by reference in Annex 3, item 4 of the IAEA ongoing monitoring and verification plan and are therefore required to be reported by Iraq to the IAEA. INFCIRC/209/Rev.1 established by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), is a list of equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material. This document was expanded by the NSG to include additional items related to the production of special fissionable material (INFCIRC/209/Rev.1/Mod.2). A copy of the revision was handed to the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad during the course of the high level technical talks. By letter

dated 13 June 1994, the IAEA formally communicated to the Iraqi authorities the text of the document and advised them that any change, amendment or addition to INFCIRC/209/Rev.1, including the Annex to it, are incorporated automatically into Annex 3 of the plan and have the same binding effect on the Iraqi reporting requirements under Annex 3 of the IAEA plan. The Iraqi authorities were advised accordingly that all additional items listed in INFCIRC/209/Rev.1/Mod.2 must be reported in the next periodical update of the list of Annex 3 items.

FUTURE ACTIONS

Under the contract concluded with the Russian Ministry for Atomic Energy, all the irradiated fuel assemblies removed from Iraq will be reprocessed to recover the highly enriched uranium. The latter will be isotopically diluted to less than 20% enrichment by blending it with natural or depleted uranium. The radioactive waste resulting from reprocessing will be adequately conditioned and permanently stored in a waste repository, as will the resulting separated plutonium.

Efforts will continue toward resolving remaining uncertainties in the nuclear material inventory and the nuclear material flow chart submitted by the Iraqi authorities.

Verification of the correctness and assessment of the completeness of the revised list of items submitted pursuant to Annex 3 of the plan for future ongoing monitoring will continue.